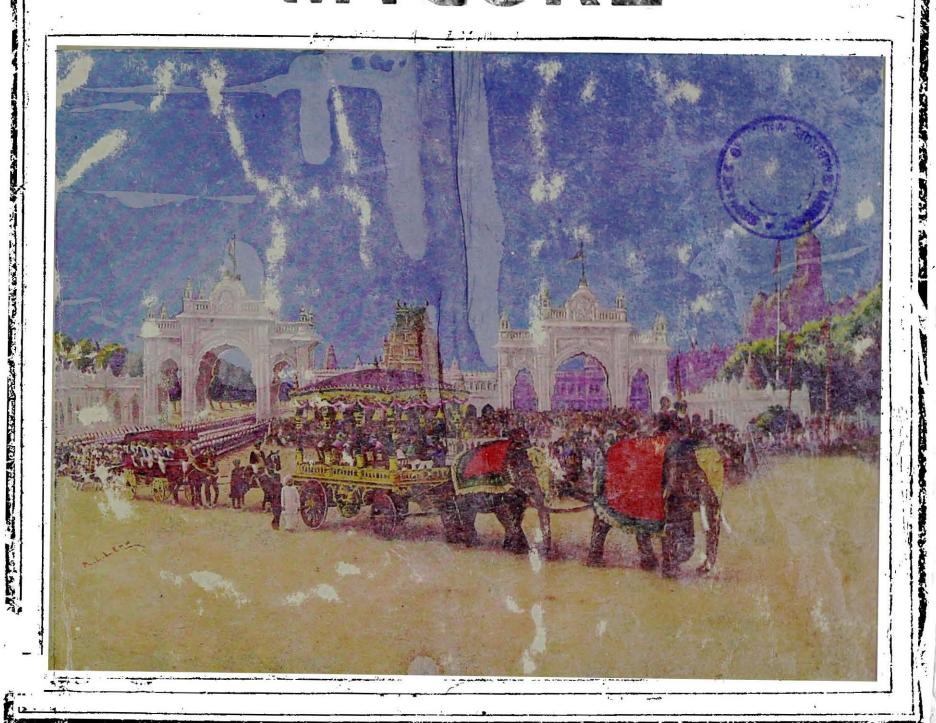
CENSUS REPORT

1941 MYSORE POPULATION EDITION

P₅ H. KRISHNA RAO



CENSUS REPORT 1941

P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A.,

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT



POPULAR EDITION

FOREWORD BY

M.W.W.M. YEATTS C.I.E., I.C.S. CENS S COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA "I look upon this ceremony of ascending the Throne of my ancestors as a dedication of myself, my life and all I have to the service of the people of Mysore."

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR 8th September 1940.



HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

MYSORE CENSUS REPORT 1941

P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A.,

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT



POPULAR EDITION

M.W.W.M. YEATTS C.I.E., I.C.S. CENSUS COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

BANGALORE:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS 1942

PRICE 1-8-0

PREFACE

THIS POPULAR EDITION of the Census Report has been brought out in response to the public demand for a book at a price within the reach of all. It differs in no way from the Report in the STANDARD EDITION, and contains all the matter, except the Appendices which are either too technical or are intended for those who want to know more details about particular subjects. This volume, it will be observed, is self-contained—the Tables at the end giving all the essential statistics—and obviates the necessity for referring to the Imperial or other Tables. The attention of the student who desires greater details is, however, invited in the appropriate places to the relevant Tables appearing in Volumes II, IV and V of the Census Report published separately. Many maps and diagrams have been included to elucidate and amplify the Report. No pains have been spared to make the Report as interesting as possible to the layman; and its brevity may be a recommendation. The photographs, it is hoped, will be an added attraction. I shall be satisfied if this volume will help the reader to understand Mysore better and induce every Mysorean to do his little bit to improve the country in every respect.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO

FOREWORD

Out of my team of about thirty census officers,
Mr. Krishna Rao was almost the first I met and
with whom I was able to have full discussions
and I recall how quickly the rail journey between

Bangalore and Mysore seemed to pass although that is not a line of record beaters.

Thus he was one of the first to hear my plans for the 1941 census, as he has been one of the most assiduous and efficient in applying them; and it is therefore only appropriate that I should offer a brief foreword to this venture which represents a direct expression of these purposes.

And my first comment is to express my appreciation of the trouble he has taken to give effect to these purposes which I put before my census team. In this elegant book he has tried to take the State in a single view, to bring out the salient points and also continuities, and above all, to make

to produce palatability. Mr. Krishna Rao has shown that the two are not incompatible.

The All-India Census is one of this country's most remarkable achievements, meriting in every sense that



MR. M. W. W. M. YEATTS, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India.

accessible a picture of this famous and important unit of India as an organism rather than as a statistical item. Illustrations, get-up, references, format, everything make this a book of which it might be said that it combines basic information with the qualities which in Sir Philip Sidney's words 'keep children from play and old men from the chimney corner'. Too long statistical productions have been regarded as something inevitably indigestible without apparent effort

much abused adjective "unique"; for there is nothing like it anywhere else. Nowhere has a population of such magnitude been the subject of a regular ten-yearly count going back now seventy years; and nowhere is the counting done, by and large, by the people themselves without pay. This astonishing feat is greatly to the credit of India and represents from one point of view a most advanced position in which the people themselves carry by judicious distribution of effort an important social duty on which the adminisof their tration country to a large extent depends. People are apt to be dazzled by size and we know the point of view that feels that a

census costing forty million dollars must be a better thing than something which costs half a crore of rupees, or say 1/25. That is the ratio between the American and the Indian censuses. But cost or size is not a final criterion in administrative any more than it is in human relations and there seems to be some thing of great and precious significance in the largely unconscious principle which so far has governed the Indian census, namely, that it is a big show for a not very

wealthy country and that therefore the job is distributed, everyone taking his appropriate share; with the result that one-fifth of the population of the world is enumerated at a cost of something like nine rupees a thousand, all in. I would like to see this realised by everyone, first because of the tribute it conveys to the people of India and second, so that the people of India will not through incuria let so distinguished a system perish. For do not mistake; nothing is proof against neglect, and administrative machinery is very like factory machinery in that sense.

Consequently, since the citizen plays so great a role in any census inasmuch as it is his answers which are recorded; since moreover, as compared with other countries, he plays a far greater part in India where he furnishes unpaid the great mass of the enumerators and supervising staff; it follows that to make the most of this great endeavour the citizen must play up to his part. The democratic tradition requires some comprehension by the citizen of how he is governed; and that comprehension requires understanding of the information on which the government proceeds and of the citizen's part in providing it. In the ideal democratic polity, every citizen would be an observer in the scientific sense and the daily processes of his life would throw up in a regular sequence the information which, when cast into appropriate form, presents his government with the facts it needs. In such a polity he is in fact part of the government. Exactly how much, will

vary with the nature of that government itself, but there is, to use scientific language, a critical minimum below which he cannot go if a true democratic polity is to exist. It is one of the contradictions of the modern world that the advance of science. knowledge and processes can lead to a greater participation by the citizen but so far has seemed to tend to a less; with the outcome of totalitarian regimes and our present misfortunes. The active mind is like the oxygen which provides the proper atmosphere for life; it is a pre-requisite for persistence of the democratic idea. It is not necessary for a hundred per cent of the people to think for themselves and act on their thoughts. The bulk of mankind is not qualified for that. But if the requisite proportion does, their influence makes the atmosphere wholesome. If it does not, then democracy will sicken and ultimately die.

And so I am glad to see a POPULAR EDITION of the Census Report going out; for the nearer the ordinary citizen can get to an understanding of the processes on which administration is based, the better for all of us. For the best achievement follows from thought acting on knowledge and understanding, and the more we can put the citizen on the road to the last points, the better are the prospects for the kind of achievement in mind. "More light" is a good motto—particularly in a world darkened mentally as well as in some parts physically by war.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT

PARA		PAGE	PARA	Page
	INTRODUCTION	xi—xiji	REGIONS OF DECLINE—	79
	GENERAL DESCRIPTION .	16	38 Causes of decline in the Malnad exa-	
1 2 - 3	UNTRY— The Country Relative importance Situation, Climate and Seasons Rainfall Malnad and Semi-malnad River systems]—4	39 History of the Malnad 40 & 41: 1762-1799 42 Effect of irrigation on the growth of population 43 Decline in Rural Population due to rise of industries	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Forests The Evergreen Belt The Mixed Belt The Dry Belt Sandal Fauna Cultivation		VITAL STATISTICS— 44 Births and deaths 45 Decline of population due to diseases 46 Malaria 47 Public Health 48 Public Health in the Maidan and Malnad and Rural and Urban areas	910
14 15 16 17 History	Administrative divisions Crops—Distribution by Districts Raw materials	45	compared Regions of Increase—	10-11
18 19	Historical Map 1617-1763		49 Rapid growth of population in the Maidan Districts	•
20 21 22 23 24 25	Haider and Tippu Value of the Historical back-ground Modern Mysore Makers of Modern Mysore		DISTRIBUTION— 50 Distribution 51 Rural and Urbau The Cities—	11—12
	The people—Hindus General composition Muslims Christians	5—6	52 The Cities 53 Growth of Cities 54 Distinguishing features 55 Composition of population in Cities	
30 31	Jains Other Communities		Amenities in Towns—	12-13
32	POPULATION Scope of discussion	6—20	56 Amenities in towns 57 Educational facilities 58 Medical facilities 59 District Headquarter and other big	
	Growth and density compared Variation in several decades and in different parts of the State—growth	6—7	towns 60 Taluk Headquarter towns 61 Other towns 62 Distribution of Rural Population	
	compared with other States and Provinces	,	Density-	13,-14
35 36 37			 63 Density 64 Variations in density 65 Density in the Maidan 66 Density in different regions 	
- •				Į,

νi						
Para	PAGE	Para	PAGE			
Composition—	14—19	LANGUAGE—concld.				
Birthplace—	14—16	99 Hindustani 100 Tamil				
67 Birthplace 68 Born outside India 69 Born in India—in (a) Provinces adjoining Mysore 70 In (b) Other Provinces in India 71 Internal migration		101 Comparative growth 102 Marathi 103 Banajari 104 Tulu and Konkani 105 Malayalam and Hindi 106 Other languages				
72 Immigration into Malnad and Semi- malnad 73 Immigration into Cities		EDUCATION AND CULTURE	24—31			
74 Emigration		LITERACY-	24—26			
Sex Ratio— 75 Sex ratio by communities 76 Sex ratio by regions 77 Significance of the sex ratio 78 Sex ratio by age	16—18	 107 Relative position of Mysore in literacy 108 Literacy by Communities 109 Literacy—Urban and Rural 110 Effect of occupation and tradition on literacy 111 Literacy in English 				
Age Composition—	18	112 Progress of literacy				
79 Age compostion in 1931 and 1941 compared		Education-	26—29			
Civil Condition—	18—19	113 Expenditure on Education 114 Increase in expenditure due to change in the policy of Government	, .			
80 Civil condition		115 Communities other than Brahmin still not keen on higher education				
Fertility— 81 Rate of reproduction 82 Average number of children born per married woman 83 Age of mother at birth of first child 84 Largest number of children born in completed fertility cases	19—20	116 Wastage in education 117 Primary education 118 Villages with and without schools 119 Remedies—(a) Self-help in primary education, (b) levy of fees 120 Female literacy 121 Effect of progress in women's educa-				
85 Largest number of Children surviving		tion 122 Libraries and Reading rooms				
COMMUNITY AND CASTE Main Communities—	20—22 20—21	123 Adult education 124 Need for literacy drive among large Hindu Castes with low literacy	•			
86 Main communities 87 General growth 88 Distribution—Urban and Rural 89 Distribution by Districts and Cities 90 Taluks and Towns with large Muslim and Christian populations		CULTURE— 125 People's culture 126 · Cultural life in rural parts 127 Development of the Kannada language	29—31			
Castes-	21-22	128 Kannada Literary Academy 129 Modern Writers in Kannada				
91 Castes 92 Hindu Castes 93 Caste distribution in Cities and Districts 94 Origin of Castes diverse		 130 Art 131 Encouragement by Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV 132 Painting, Sculpture and Architecture 133 Aesthetic life of the people 134 Character of the people 	•			
LANGUAGE	22—24	ECONOMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL	32-47			
95 Language 96 The Kannada-Country 97 Neighbouring languages 98 Telugu		135 What the Census does and does not 136 Whether the Optimum population has been reached in Mysore				

Para	•	PAGE	PARA		PAGE
OCCUPA	TIONAL DISTRIBUTION—	3233	Indust	RY—concld.	
137 138	Distribution of means of livelihood Compared with 1931 under (a) Agri- culture, (b) Gold Mining, (c) Indus- try, (d) Transport, (e) Trade and (f) Public Administration and Liberal Arts	•	176	Employment provided by Government and other Factories Industries in 1941 compared with 1911 and 1921 Employment provided to Mysoroans	
4	·		178	and non-Mysoreans Income of operatives	
	LTURE—	3338	179	Location	
139 140			181	Cottage industries Special cottage industries Government aid to cottage industries	
141	Production of food crops inadequate		183	Conclusion	
143	Problems of Mysore Agriculture Grow more paddy		TRANSP	ORT—	42-43
144 145			184	Communications .	
146 147	(a) Tanks, Rivers and Channels		Public	Administration and Liberal Arts-	43-44
	Irrigated area		185	Communities in the army	
149 150	Grow more cotton and pulses		186	Representation of communities in the Public Services	
151	Effect of soil and rainfall on crops and population	•	187 188		
152 153	Crops in Malnad Importance of agriculture as an indus-	•	189	Many Hindu Castes not adequately represented	
	try in Malnad Its handicaps	·	190	Government service still absorbs the best material	
155	Malnad	•	Subsidi	ARY OCCUPATIONS—	44—45
	(b) In Maidan Importance of keeping up the indi-	*	191	Subsidiary occupations	•
158	genous population in Malnad		Female	Workers-	45
_	tions on the growth and prosperity of the people—(a) in Tumkur and	•	192	Female workers	
159	Chitaldrug Districts (b) In Kolar and Bangalore Districts	•	OCCUPA	fional Distribution in Towns-	45
160	(c) In Mysore, Mandya and the Maidan of Hassan District	•	193	Occupational Distribution in towns	
	Malan of Hassan District		Genera	L PROSPERITY—	45—46
TRADE-		√38 39	194	Indexes to the Country's propserity— (a) Income-tax	
161 162	Trade Balance of trade		195	(b) Insurance	
163			196	(c) Savings Bank Accounts and de-	
	Other imports .		107	posits in the Bank of Mysore	
165		•	301	General prosperity of the country as indicated by nature of houses	
166 167	Import and export of manures and		Housing	Conditions—	46
168	chemicals Other exports	•		Housing conditions	
169	Capture of country's trade by out-			•	A.C. A77
	require dev			DYMENT—	46—47
Industr 170	·	39—42		Census of the unemployed Educated unemployed	
171	Growth of industry		•	CONCLUSION	47—50
	Important industries in the State Share of Government in industries		201	Summary of conclusions	
	The Industrial Policy of the Government		202	Suggestions for Malnad improvement Need for village autonomy	

PARA

PAGE

PAGE

PARA

207 Effect of the fornign element in the ropulation and properties in villages 208 Effect of the fornign element in the ropulation and in villages 209 Effect of the fornign element in the ropulation and in villages 209 History and economic conditions in villages 209 Defending the variety of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces 209 Defending the variety of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces 200 Defending the variety of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces 200 Defending the variety of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces 200 Defending the variety of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces 201 Defending the variety of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces 202 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 203 Effect of filleracy on the Co-operative movement 204 Unity in diversity—the watchword of His late Highness 205 History and Unity in the Maharaja 206 Defending the State Highness 207 Defending the State History of Missing Heave and Provinces 208 Unity in diversity—the watchword of His late Highness 209 Defending the State History of Unity in diversity—the watchword of His late Highness 209 Defending the State History of Unity in diversity—the watchword of History—the Within the History of Unity in diversity—the watchword of History—the Within History—the Watch Hi	Conclusion.—concld.		Conclusion.—concld.	
205 Effect of the foreign element in the population 206 Some suggestions for improving literacy and economic conditions in villages TABLE DISTRIBUTION— 17 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 Convent of Cities since 1881 Convent on munities 10 Growth of Cities since 1881 Convent on munities 10 Urban and Rural distribution by communities 10 Urban and Rural distribution by commun	204 Need for restoring cultural life in the			
TABLE TABLE TABLE TABLE Page Districts and Cities from Bisl-1941 Town sor Declared the population of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 Town sor Declared the population of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts and Cities from Bisdravati Town Section 1931 and 1941 Town Sect	205 Effect of the foreign element in the		208 Unity in diversity—the watchword of	
TABLE TABLE GENERAL DESCRIPTION THE COUNTRY— 1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION TABLES TABLE PAGE Distribution— 17 Rural and Urban population, 1881 and 1941 [1941] 18 Rural and Urban population by Districts— 1941 [1941] 195 Growth of Cities since 1831 61 20 Urban and Rural distribution by communities Amenities IN Towns— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 61 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 54 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts— Urban and Rural 55 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1900 and 10,000 63 EREGIONS OF DECLINE— 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1903 and 1941 5 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumker and Chitafutg Districts 57 Villages under large irrigation works where population has deelined 57 Villages under large irrigation works where population has deelined 57 Villages under large irrigation works where population has deelined 57 Villages under large irrigation works where population has deelined 57 Villages under large irrigation works where population has deelined 57 Villages under large irrigation works where population has deelined 57 Villages under large irrigation works where population and malian 58 Virtal Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities and	206 Some suggestions for improving literacy and economic conditions		209 His inspiring Message	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION The Country— 1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION 7 Agrantion— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Simi-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural distribution of Districts showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 8 Elizis of villages in dealth and the population of tallus classified according to density 5 Population for Villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villat Statistics— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Death for malaris to the Mandan districts and cities 58 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon—1921-1941 10 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Engenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Spesific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 Specific death rates 17 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities and Urban under subtlement and Rural d	in viluges			
GENERAL DESCRIPTION The Country— 1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION 7 Agrantion— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Simi-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural distribution of Districts showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 8 Elizis of villages in dealth and the population of tallus classified according to density 5 Population for Villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villat Statistics— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Death for malaris to the Mandan districts and cities 58 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon—1921-1941 10 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Engenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Spesific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 Specific death rates 17 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities and Urban under subtlement and Rural d	·		**************************************	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION The Country— 1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION 7 Agrantion— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Simi-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural distribution of Districts showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 8 Elizis of villages in dealth and the population of tallus classified according to density 5 Population for Villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villat Statistics— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Death for malaris to the Mandan districts and cities 58 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon—1921-1941 10 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Engenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Spesific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 Specific death rates 17 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities and Urban under subtlement and Rural d	•		•	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION The Country— 1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION 7 Agrantion— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Simi-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural distribution of Districts showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population of villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 8 Elizis of villages in dealth and the population of tallus classified according to density 5 Population for Villages in the Shimoga, Tunktur and Chitain a radius of 5 miles from Bhadrauti 7 Villat Statistics— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Death for malaris to the Mandan districts and cities 58 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon—1921-1941 10 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Engenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Spesific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 Specific death rates 17 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities since 1851 19 Growth of Cities and Urban under subtlement and Rural d		TABL	ES	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION THE COUNTRY— 1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION VARIATION— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Gities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitadrug Districts, showing from Bhadravati VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expensibe death rates 15 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 DISTRIBUTION— 17 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 18 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 19 Growth of Cities since 1831 10 Urban and Rural distribution by communities 10 Grants sanctioned to the Municipalities from 10,000 and above 22 Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above 23 Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above 24 Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above 25 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban 64 26 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 25 Density by Districts—Rural and Ground in Cities and other parts of the State 66 27 Persons born in India, Burms and Ceylon—1921-1941 28 Natural and inmigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 39 Immigrants into Cities 30 Naundaria and immigrant population of the Males preponderate 69 31 Number of females per 1,00	TARLE		•	PAGE
GENERAL DESCRIPTION The Countray— 1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION Variation— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Simi-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts— Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts— Urban and Rural 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chiledrup Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population works where population of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 8 List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Datas from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases 16 Professional Proportion of females per 1,000 males 17 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 18 Rural and Urban population by Districts—1941 19 Growth of Cities since 1881 19 1941 10 Growth of Cities since 1881 10 Growth of Cities since 1881 10 19 Growth of Cities since 1881 10 19 Crowth of Cities since 1881 10 1941 10 Cities since 1881 10 1941 10 Cities since 1881 10 1941 10 Cities since 1	•	PAGE		
1 Area, Population and Density of Mysore compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION VARIATION— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Turnkur and Chitakirug Districts— 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates	GENERAL DESCRIPTION			•
18 Rural and Urban population by Districts— compared with some States and Provinces POPULATION VARIATION— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts— Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts— VILLA STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbdity rates 9 Statistics of Births and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates 15 Population of the State on medical relief Specific death rates 16 Population of the Mysore and in some other Provinces 18 Rural and Urban population by communities 190 Urban and Rural distribution by communities 191 Growth of Cities since 1881 61 19 Growth of Cities since 1881 61 19 Growth of Cities since 1881 61 19 Cown in Towns AMENITIES in Towns 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Mand and Water-supply Grows with a population of 10,000 and above 23 Growth of Population of 1930-31 to 1940-41 24 Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above 25 Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above 26 Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above 27 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban 64 28 Persons born outside India and found in Cities and other parts of the State 66 28 Persons born outside India and found in districts and cities 67 30 Inunigrants into Cities 69 31 Inunigrants into Cities 69 32 Talluks in which femsles per 1,000 males 69 33 Number of femsles per 1,000 males 69 34 Proportion of femsles p	THE COUNTRY—			61
POPULATION Variation 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931—(all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, SminMalnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 5 List of villages under large irrigation works whech have affected the population has declined 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 5 Lists of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and Cities—1931-40 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaris 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces and is some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief of Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 60 Correct Cities since 1831 AMENITIES IN TOWNS AMENITIES IN TOWNS 21 Town Improvement and Water-supply Grants sanctioned to the Municipalities from 1900-41 10,000 and above 22 Growth of Towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000 10,000 and above 23 Growth of towns with a population between 5,000 and 10,000 10,000 and above 24 Growth of towns with a population of 10,000 and since 1910-401 10,000 and above 25 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban 66 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 67 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 68 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 69 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and cities 70 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maida		•	18 Rural and Urban population by Districts—	61
POPULATION Variation— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1831-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931—(all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population not villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 20 Urban and Rural distribution by communities 53 Amenities in Towns— 62 Growth of places with a population of 10,000 and above 54 Growth of Towns with a population between 5,000—(i) Taluk Headquarter Towns and (ii) other Towns 55 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban 64 64 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 65 65 Area and oppulation of taluks classified according to density 65 86 Area and other parts of the State 66 86 Area and other parts of the State 66 87 Persons born outside India and found in districts and cities 88 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon—1921-1941 66 88 Ratio— 8 Sex Ratio— 18 Specific death rates from some important diseases 19 Specific death rates from some important diseases 10 Specific death rates from some important diseases 10 Specific death rates from some important diseases 10 Specific death rates 11 Specific death rates 12 Town Improvement and Water-supply Grants sanctioned to the Municipalities from 1930-23 to 1940-41 62 12 Growth of Towns with a population of 10,000 63 1		53	*	
Variation— 2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941				Ž1
2 Growth of Population of Districts and Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts— Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 8 List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 21 Town Improvement and Water-supply Grants sanctioned to the Municipalities from 1930-31 to 1940-41 62 23 Crowth of Towns with a population of 10,000 and above 24 Growth of places with a population between 5,000—(i) Taluk Headquarter Towns and (ii) other Towns 25 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban	POPULATION		munities	U.
Cities from 1881-1941 3 Population, 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 4 Variation in population in the Malnad, Sami-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villag; swithin a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 5 VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 5 Grants sanctioned to the Municipalities from 1930-31 to 1940-41 22 Growth of towns with a population of between 1900 and 10,000 5 Gowth of towns with a population between 1900-00 on 10,000 on 10,000 5 Growth of places with a population of 10,000 and above 5 Growth of places with a population of 10,000 and above 5 Growth of places with a population between 1900-00 on 10,000 5 Growth of places with a population of 10,000 and above 5 Growth of places with a population between 1900-00 on 10,000 5 Growth of places with a population of 10,000 and above 6 Growth of places with a population of 10,000 and above 6 Growth of places with a population of 10,000 and 10,000 6 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban . 64 2 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 6 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 7 Persons born outside India and found in Cities and other parts of the State . 66 8 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 9 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 3	Variation— .		Amenities in Towns-	
Second Population 1941 and variation since 1931— (all figures are in thousands) 1940-41 1930-31 to 1940-41 1940-		53		
4 Variation in population in the Malnad, S:mi-Malnad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts— Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 58 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 Specific death rates 16 Specific death rates 16 Specific death rates 17 Specific death rates 18 In Milling Specific death rates 18 In Milling Specific death rates 19 Specific death rates 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 10 Specific death rate			from 1930-31 to 1940-41	62
Semi-Mahad and Maidan portions of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population for villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villag: s within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 58 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 59 11 Deaths from malaria 59 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 59 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates 60 15 Specific death rates 60 Smi-Mahad and Maidan portions of Gorwth of places with a population between for towns with a population with a population for towns of frowns 63—64 DENSITY— 25 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban 64 26 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 65 Composition— 27 Persons born outside India and found in Cities and other parts of the State 66 28 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon—1921-1941 29 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 67 31 Immigrants into Cities 68 32 Taluks in which females preponderate 69 33 Number of females per 1,000 males 69 34 Proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Cities of Mysore compared with		54		63
Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—Urban and Rural	Semi-Malnad and Maidan portions of			V 0
REGIONS OF DECLINE— 5 Number of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villag; s within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 56 Composition— 8 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates 50 Specific death rates 51 Specific death rates 52 Density by Districts—Rural and Urban . 64 26 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 65 65 Composition— 7 Virial Statistics—Specific death rates from some important diseases 60 Sa Persons born outside India and found in Cities and other parts of the State . 66 28 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon—1921-1941 29 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 61 Immigrants into Cities	Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts—		between 5,000 and 10,000	63
Solumber of villages in canal areas in the Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villag: within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 58 VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in the Mysore compared with the Cities of Mysore compared with	Urban and Kurai	55	5 000 (6) Taluk Handquarter Towns	
Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts . 56 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined	REGIONS OF DECLINE—			6364
the variation in population between 1931 and 1941 6 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villag: within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 4 Specific death rates 15 Specific death rates 16 Minute of females per 1,000 males in the Cities of Mysore compared with	5 Number of villages in canal areas in the	•	Denotry	•
1931 and 1941 Large irrigation works which have affected the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 Mortality and morbidity rates 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 16 Area and population of taluks classified according to density 56 Composition— 57 Persons born outside India and found in Cities and other parts of the State 66 28 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon— 1921-1941 29 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 67 30 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 67 31 Immigrants into Cities 68 Sex Ratio— 32 Taluks in which females preponderate 69 33 Number of females per 1,000 males 69 34 Proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Cities of Mysore compared with	Mysore and Mandya Districts, showing	•		61
the population of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati Statistics— Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 Mortality and morbidity rates Deaths from malaria Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases Specific death rates List of villages in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 56 Composition— 57 Birthplace— 57 Birthplace— 58 28 Persons born outside India and found in Cities and other parts of the State 66 28 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon— 1921-1941 29 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 67 30 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 31 Immigrants into Cities 68 Sex Ratio— 59 32 Taluks in which females preponderate 69 33 Number of females per 1,000 males 69 34 Proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Cities of Mysore compared with	1931 and 1941	- 56	25 Density by Districts—Rural and Orban	0 ±,
Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts 7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined 8 List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates	6 Large irrigation works which have affected	•		65
7 Villages under large irrigation works where population has declined	the population of villages in the Shimoga,	e o		
Population has declined 8 List of villages within a radius of 5 miles from Bhadravati 9 Statistics— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 16 Persons born outside India and found in Cities and other parts of the State 66 28 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon— 1921-1941 29 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 67 31 Immigrants into Cities 68 Sex Ratio— 31 Taluks in which females preponderate 69 32 Taluks in which females per 1,000 males 69 33 Number of females per 1,000 males in the Cities of Mysore compared with	7 Villages under large irrigation works where	90	UOMPOSITION—	
From Bhadravati VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates	population has declined	57	The state of the s	•
VITAL STATISTICS— 9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates 11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 16 Methods in Districts 17 Specific death rates 18 Persons born in India, Burma and Ceylon— 1921-1941 29 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 67 Sex Ratio— Sex Ratio— 30 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 68 Sex Ratio— 59 Sex Ratio— 59 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 69 Sex Ratio— 59 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 60 Sex Ratio— 59 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 60 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 67 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 67 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 68 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 69 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 67 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 68 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 68 Natural and immigrant population in districts and cities 69 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 67 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 68 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 69 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 69 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 69 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 69 Natural and immigrant population in the Malnad, Semi-Malnad a	o List of villages within a radius of 5 miles			66
9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts and Cities—1931-40 10 Mortality and morbidity rates		. 96		00
and Cities—1931-40 Mortality and morbidity rates 1 Deaths from malaria Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases Specific death rates Adistricts and cities Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas Sex Ratio— Sex Ratio— 32 Taluks in which females preponderate	VITAL STATISTICS—		1921-1941	66
and Cities—1931-40 Mortality and morbidity rates Deaths from malaria Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases Specific death rates Specific death rates Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas Sex Ratio— Sex Ratio— 32 Taluks in which females preponderate	9 Statistics of Births and Deaths in Districts			67
11 Deaths from malaria 12 Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 16 Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas 17 Sex Ratio— 18 Sex Ratio— 19 32 Taluks in which females preponderate	and Cities—1931-40			01
Average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 16 Mean area and population served by Sex Ratio— 32 Taluks in which females preponderate	11 Deaths from malaria		Malnad, Semi-Malnad and Maidan areas	
each hospital or dispensary in Mysore and in some other Provinces 13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 16 Mysore compared with Sex Ratio— 32 Taluks in which females preponderate	12 Average area and population served by		31 Immigrants into Cities	68
13 Expenditure in the State on medical relief 14 Specific death rates from some important diseases 15 Specific death rates 16 Methods of the State on medical relief 17 Specific death rates 18 Specific death rates 19 32 Taluks in which females preponderate	each hospital or dispensary in Mysore	*^	Sex Ratio—	,
Specific death rates from some important diseases 60 34 Proportion of females per 1,000 males 69 Specific death rates 60 the Cities of Mysore compared with	13 Expenditure in the State on medical ralief	59 59		ga
15 Specific death rates 60 34 Proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Cities of Mysore compared with	14 Specific death rates from some important		33 Number of females per 1,000 males	
IE Water 1 11	15 Specific death rates	60	34 Proportion of females per 1,000 males in	
some Cities in India	16 Maternal mortality rates	00	some Cities of Mysore compared with	69

TABL	JR.	D			
,	Composition—	PAGE	TAR	BLE	PAG
				ECONOMIC AND OCCUPATIONAL	
99	Civil condition and ratio of children, adults and old persons in the population of 1931 and 1941		Occ	UPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION—	
36	Expectation of life, Mysore State, 1941	70 70	61	I Occupational distribution of the popula-	
	Condition—		62	Occupational distribution of the popula- tion in 1941 compared with 1931	91—9;
37 38	Age and Civil condition Age and Sex	71—75 76—77	Aor	ICULTURE—	. 94
	COMMUNITY AND CASTE			•	
			63	Statement showing the area occupied and	
Main	Communities—			area cropped and not cropped from 1881 to 1938-39	
39	Growth of main communities since 1881	78	64	Area under food grons	95 05
40	Proportion of the main communities per	10	65		95
	10,000 of the population	78 .		crops1910-11 to 1937-38	95
41	Distribution of main communities	78	66	Names of Tanks costing about or over a	
42	Distribution of the Christian population—			lakh of rupees each or irrigating 1.000	
40	Urban and Rural	79		or more acres in the several Districts of the State	
43 44	Christian population in Towns and Cities	79	67	List of channels drawn from rivers-	96
45	Muslim population in Towns and Cities Indian Christian population by Taluks,	79		Mysore State	07 00
10	including Towns	80	68	Innigated anan	97—98 99
46	Muslim population by Taluks, including	OU	69	Cropped area and the area under food	00
	Towns	80		crops in Malnad Taluks from 1920-21 to	
ئم			****	1938-39	99
Caste	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		70	The mark and the mich midel food	
47	Distribution of Christians in Districts, excluding Citics	80	"	crops in Semi-Malnad Taluks from 1920- 21 to 1938-39	100
48	Distribution of Castes by rank	81	• . (1	Cropped area and the area under food	
	· · · ·	01		crops by Districts from 1910-11 to 1939-40	101
	LANGUAGE			1000-20	101
49	Composition of population by mother		TRAD)E	
10	tongue	82	ma.	The state of the s	
50	Distribution of Muslims by mother tongue	83	72	Exports and Imports from 1901-02 to	
	Adikarnataka and Adidravida population	- - •	72	1938-39 Statistics of Agricultural stock in the	102
	in Cities by language and literacy	84	,10	State as per quinquennial Census	102
52	Variation in mother tongue—comparative	***		mount in the distributions country to	
	growth	84	Twnn	stry—	
	EDUCATION AND CULTURE			1	
	THOUSING WIN CONTORD		74	Classification of Industries showing the	
ITER	ACY	•	-	number of Establishments and number	103
	•		75	of persons Employed in each Industry Rural and Cottage Industries—general	103
53	Percentage of literates to total population	0.4	76		LUX
54	in States and Provinces—1931 and 1941 Urban and Rural literary by community	84		the State for the year 1940-41	105
Ú#	Urban and Rural literacy by community and sex	85	77	Mulberry cultivation at the end of Decem-	
55	Literacy by sex and main community	86		ber 1941	105
	Population and literacy by caste	87	78	Industrial employees by community, birth	40.0
	Progress of literacy	88	, e n	place, mother tongue, etc.	106
_	•			Rural and Cottage Industries—special Industries practised both in industrial	107
DUCA	TION—		, ou	establishments and in cottages	108
57	Expenditure on Education	88	81	Persons engaged in gainful occupations	108
	Number of Public and Private Institutions	, +-			
	in the State and the number of pupils		TRANS	врокт—	
_	from the year 1885-86 to 1939-40	89			100
59	Number of pupils in several schools and	oc.		Development of Railways	108
•	colleges by communities	89 .	83	Development of Roads List of Bridges constructed during the last	109
60 .	Number of passes in the University Examinations by communities	90	04	decade—(1931-41)	109
	minations by communities	441.4		COURSE LANGE BA!	

Table -	PAGE	TABLE	PAGE
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS-		87 Working of the Mysore Life Insurance scheme—1924-40	111
85 Communal representation in the Services	110 ·	88 Deposits 89 Structures classified by nature of	112
GENERAL-		roof	112
86 Results of the working of the Income-tax Act in the State—1920-21 to 1939-40	111	90 Unemployment by locality	· 113

LIST OF MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

	MAPS	FACING	PAGE		PHOTOGRAPHS	FACING PAGE
1.	Historical Map	* *	2	1.	His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiy	ar
2.	Rainfall by Regions	* m.	6			-Frontispiece
3.	Forest Belts	• •	7	2.	Mr. M. W. W. M. Yeatts, Census Comm	is-
4.	Density by Taluks		: 8		sioner for India	ii
5.	Growth of Population since 1881	• •	9	3.	His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiya	r X
6.	The Canal Areas in Mysore and Mand	lya	* * * *	4.	**** *** T	xiv
	Districts		10	5.		xiv
7.	Malaria Map	• •	11	6.	Public Offices, Cubbon Park, Bangaloro	: 1
8.	Distribution of Muslim Population	:.	20	7.	The Brindavan Gardens	1
9.	Distribution of Indian Christian Popu	ıla-	•	8.	. Pradhanasiromani N. Madhava Rao	
	tion		21	-	(Dewan)	4
10.	Distribution of Castes	• •	. 22	9.	C. Rangacharlu)
11.	Karnataka Map)		10.		r { 5
12.	Man of L. Line Tonomages		23		Sir M. Visvesvaraya	٠, ٢
13.	Language Map of Mysore		24	12.]
14.	Extent of Cultivable, Irrigated	and		13.		ind)
	Cropped Land	'	32		Children, Bangalore	'\ 12
15.	Principal Crops and their Regions	••	34	14.	Mental Hospital, Bangalore]
16.	Distribution of Non-Food Crops		36	15.		26
	•			16.	Daria Dowlat, Seringapatam	27
				17.		28
	DIAGRAMS			18.	Private Durbar Hall, Mysore Palace	29
•			•	19.		(63)
]	l. Age Pyramid		16		Bangalore Intermediate College Grou	
2	2. Comparative rates of mortality		18		(1941)	·
	Distribution of occupations in the St	ate	44	21.	- Orchestra, Maharani's College, Mys	rore5
	4. Distribution of earners by occupa	tion			(1901)	ľ
	. in each Class of Towns		45	22	Orchestra, Maharani's College, Bangal	ore > 31
	Irrigated area and Area under Sugar	cane		. ~ ~	(1941)	
	in the Irwin Canal Area	••	37	23		51

"His late Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was a personality whose accomplishments would have won distinction in any walk of life. As a Ruler, the manner in which he discharged the responsibilities of his great position, his close interest in the welfare of his subjects, his zeal for progress, for the advancement of Justice, for the development of a higher sense of civic duty, and the simplicity of his mode of life, all of them impressed deeply those of us who had the privilege of his friendship and who had been able to see him in his own State; and the example which he set enhanced the prestige of the Princely Order not only in this country but far beyond its borders."

-LORD LINLITHGOW.



HIS HIGHNESS SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., MAHARAJA OF MYSORE (1902-1940)

INTRODUCTION

HIS Census was taken on 1st March 1941. The numerous enquiries that were received during the Census operations indicated two things—the growing interest that the intelligentsia are taking in the collection of statisties, and the very general desire that opportunity should be taken of the Census that comes only once in ten years, to gather as much reliable data as possible. Among the innovations introduced in this Census to meet this desire may be mentioned: (1) the taking of a Census of Industrial Employment in the State, (2) a survey of the house-room available for each family in urban areas, (3) ascertaining the number of cattle and their distribution in the two Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, (4) a Census of beggars in the same two Cities, (5) the inclusion of a linguistic map of the territories where Kannada is the principal mother-tongue, (6) the amplification of the Village Tables to show the number of persons vaccinated and literate; and the medical, educational and drinking water facilities in each village, and (7) the addition of tables to show the distribution of the population in each town according to literacy, caste, occupation and cottage industries.

The four Cities are also dealt with separately for the first time in Appendix I in which are also incorporated the results of the survey of the housing conditions and of the cattle census. The report on the census of beggars is printed as Appendix II, and the report on the census of Industrial Establishments as Appendix VI. The taking of an Economic Census as part of the general Census was considered and given up as it was thought that an economic survey of individual wealth and individual income may wait until we have a fairly reliable estimate of the wealth and income of the community as a whole. Government, however, ordered the Economic Survey of about 260 representative villages all over the State. The results of the population Census are studied in the meanwhile against a historical and economic background on the data already available.

These data are contained in the second edition of the Mysore Gazetteer by Lewis Rice, where statistics are brought up to 1895; the revised edition of the Gazetteer by Rajacharita Visarada Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, bringing the facts up to 1924; the Statistical Abstracts of Mysore published in 1915, 1921 and 1926; the available Season and Crop Reports; the Reviews of the Foreign Rail-borne Trade of Mysore and other publications of the Industries and Commerce Department; and the annual Administration Reports of other Departments. The statistics in a collected form are available only up to 1923-24, both in the Gazetteer and

in the Abstracts, and it is necessary that these should be brought up-to-date. I have had to address the several Heads of Departments, therefore, to give me annual figures up to 1940. I should like to acknowledge here my indebtedness to them for having readily

complied with my requests.

The statistical needs of a progressive country like Mysore are ever expanding. Hence it was that the statistics in the Abstract for 1915 were found inadequate in 1921 and 1926. I find that these statistics, too, have to be amplified further to serve our presentday needs. Information, even approximately correct, is not available for instance, about agricultural and industrial production. It is time that effective steps are taken to remedy this grave defect if we want to have a comprehensive policy, a plan, and an organisation for the development of the country. It would be necessary to have, as in all progressive countries, a permanent statistical department to determine the kind of statistics that would be required by the student and the administrator in an ever-changing world, to collect them from the several departments of Government and other sources, and check and compile them, and bring out an annual publication in the quickest possible time after the close of the year. Even the taking of the population Census once in ten years may well be made part of the duties of this permanent department and it may be possible, ultimately, with the help of such a permanent organisation, even to dispense with the taking of the decennial Census, as it would be part of its duties to keep the population figures up-to-date from year to year. The belated publication of statistical information, by different departments-in many cases irreconcilable-at long and uncertain intervals, is not very useful.

In the absence of such an organization, the Census would be a very good opportunity for taking stock of a country's progress. The establishment of a settled Government in the country from 1831; the development of communications and the improvement of tanks between 1831 and 1881; the stabilisation of the Gold Mining Industry in 1891; the inauguration of the Hydro-electric Scheme in 1901; the Krishnarajosagara, the Iron Works, the Mysore Bank, the Mysore University, the Economic Conference, the departments of Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce, the Village Improvement Scheme-all of which came into being between the years 1911-1921; world events like the Great War of 1914-1918; the industrial policy of our Government and the improvement of Towns and Cities in recent years; the policy of economic self-sufficiency pursued by some of the nations, with the five-year and ten-year plans consequent on such policies; the post-war boom and the great depression that set in after 1931-, have all affected as much, if not more the prosperity and efficiency of our population, as the Great Famine of 1877-78 or the First Plague of 1898-99 or the Influenza of 1919 affected its growth and distribution. The Census Report cannot take the one into account and leave the other out. The rapid development of communications has made of the whole world one country from an economic point of view, in spite of political and economic barriers, and the great cataclysm we are going through may itself be a stage in the evolution of a world state. Some aspects of the development in Mysore have had to be considered therefore in an All-India setting, and this Census Report describes not only the growth and distribution of the population, but the progress the country has made since 1881—the year which marked the Rendition of the State to Indian Rule-in developing its resources and in improving the health, education and efficiency of the people. This, I am aware, is a new orientation of the object of the Census; but I hope the results would justify the change in the method of presentation.

In accordance with this plan, there is first a general description of the country, its people and history; the body of the Report records the growth, distribution and composition of the population and deals in detail with the progress—social, economic and cultural—made by the population from 1881 to 1941, but with particular reference to the last decade; and the resúme records the conclusions drawn from discussions in the

Report and suggests certain remedies.

This procedure has entailed much more labour than I anticipated. I have had to consider the whole Report in perspective, bring a sense of proportion to bear on the several subjects dealt with, and endeavour to make of it an organic whole so that it may flow from paragraph to paragraph and section to section in a way to interest not only the expert and the student of statistics but the layman who is interested in the country. With the same end in view, I have not burdened the report with too many tables or with too many explanations or comments on tables; and even the few tables that were found necessary have been relegated to the end of the Report, so that the continuity of the Essay may not be broken. I have also tried to make the Report as brief as possible so as not to tire the reader; but I have provided maps and diagrams where it was thought they would be more helpful than lengthy descriptions. The more studious reader will find ample material for study in the usual tables which are published separately in Parts II, IV and V of the Report.

It has been my endeavour to be objective in my approach to the subject, and I have therefore avoided, as far as possible, obtruding my personal views. But where I have had to express them, I need hardly say,

that they are mine and that they in no way commit Government to them. The experience gained as a member of the Mysore Civil Service in practically all the Departments of Government and in all the Districts of the State stood me in good stead in my Census work. The most valuable part of this experience, I consider, was the contact I established with officials and non-This gave a personal touch to our officials alike. relationship as Census Officers; and the demands that I made for much additional information during this Census were most willingly met not only by the Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and other Officers of Government, but by school masters, village officials and non-official gentlemen who, as Enumerators and Supervisors, gave readily of their voluntary service. The success of the Census is, in a large measure, due to their co-operation. Especially valuable was the Economic Survey. It took me to the remotest villages and brought me into touch with the every-day life of the villager. This work would have been impossible but for the spirit of service which was evinced by the Investigator. Deputy Commissioners took particular care to choose only such villages as had intelligent, enthusiastic and influential Investigators and I must say that the Investigators have mostly justified their selection.

I have studiously abstained from making any comments which may savour of politics, but I have considered it as part of my duty to present statistics which have a bearing on political problems. Readers will no doubt draw their own conclusions, while perusing the paragraphs on the economic conditions in Mysore, as to how far they are bound up with the destinies of India, and how these in turn, are affected by the industrial and financial policy,-including exchange, currency, and customs,—of the Government of India and the British Government. Much of what I have discussed may appear to be obsolete, considering the speed at which events are moving in the world. There have been instances of even high-paid officials belittling the idea of writing such a thing as a Census Report in these days when the most vital issues are at stake. But this Government has proceeded with the task on hand in the firm belief that, whatever happens, the Census Report will, at least, serve as a true picture of the conditions existing in 1941.

The books that I have consulted in the preparation of this Report are given in a Bibliography at the end. I must acknowledge my indebtedness particularly to the inspiring speeches of the late Maharaja with their judicious advice and admonition to his subjects, and to the speeches of Sir. M. Visvesvaraya and Sir Mirza M. Ismail, permeated with a high sense of patriotism. I have drawn largely on the Mysore Gazetteer both by Mr. Rice and by Mr. Hayavadana Rao, for the general description and the historical background, on the statistics published by the Government in the Statistical Abstracts and on the Administration Reports of the several Departments. Social Service in India—

an introduction to some social and economic problems of the Indian People—edited by Sir Edward Blunt and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. has been of very great help to me in presenting my Report in the proper Indian setting. The Chapters contributed by Major-General Sir John Megaw on Medicine and Public Health, by Sir George Anderson on Education and by Sir Frank Noyce on Industries, have been specially helpful. Other books that I have found of considerable help are The Population Problem as discussed by T. H. Marshall, Prof. A. M. Carr-Saunders, H. D. Henderson, R. R. Kuczynski and Prof. Arnold Plant, published by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., and India's Teeming Millions by Prof. Gyan Chand, Professor of Economics, Patna University.

I have been very ably assisted in my task by my two Assistants Mr. S. Nagappa and Mr. T. Shamanna. Mr. S. Nagappa was one of the Assistants in the last Census and his past experience was of great help in organising the Census Office and the Census operations. He brought to bear upon his work not only his knowledge but a willing enthusiasm and a painstaking industry which went thoroughly into every detail. I am glad Mr. T. Shamanna was selected as the Second Assistant. He is young, energetic and intelligent and has shown a keen desire to master the intricacies of the Census. He will serve as a very good link between this Census and the next and I have no doubt that the experience he has gained now, coupled with his initiative, will make him a good Census Officer. My establishment worked with commendable zeal and industry throughout. Mr. R. M. Vancheswara Iyer, B.A., my Office Manager, conducted the work of the office very efficiently and evinced a great deal of interest in the Census work in all its branches. Mr. K. Sitarama Rao, my steno-typist, bore the brunt of typing work and assisted me in the preparation of notes and drafts of reports. Mr. H. A. Subramanya Sastri, B.sc., Head Clerk of the Abstraction Office and Mr. V. Seshachar, B.A., Accountant, Central Office, discharged their strenuous duties ungrudgingly. Mr. G. Nanjundiah, B.A., Inspector, whom I selected on account of his past experience of Census work, amply justified my selection by his unostentatious and steady good work. He supervised sorting, compilation and printing work and his

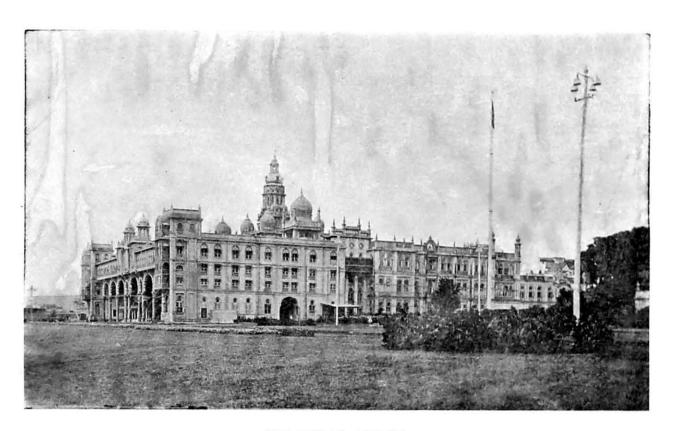
skilful management of the printing of Census Tables resulted in appreciable economy. Mr. V. C. Simon, one of the Compilers, prepared the maps and diagrams to my entire satisfaction. All the Supervisors and Compilers did good work and the excellent work turned out by Messrs. K. Gururayachar, B.A., K. H. Srinivasa Murthy, M.Sc. and M. Madhava Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), deserves special mention. I am equally sensible of the good work of the other officials both of the Central and of the Abstraction Offices.

I must thank Rajasevasukta B. M. Srikantia, M.A., B.L., Professor of English and Kannada (retired), University of Mysore, who has contributed a note on the development of Kannada Literature, printed as Appendix V; Mr. K. B. Madhava, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. (Lond.), Professor of Mathematical Economics and Statistics, Maharaja's College, Mysore, who has contributed a note on Fertility Statistics, published as Appendix III; and Mr. E. R. Sundararajan, M.A., Superintendent, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Public Health, for his note on the Expectation of Life in Mysore (Appendix IV).

The printing work connected with the Census was all done in the Government Press and I highly appreciate the keen interest evinced and the special efforts made by the Superintendent, Mr. B. Krishnaswamy Chetty, in getting through the large volume of work expeditiously and well. Mr. B. Gopala Iyengar, the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, who was in direct charge of the work bore our hustling with commendable patience and was extremely helpful with his valuable suggestions.

I am grateful to Government for giving me this opportunity for studying the country. I would be failing in my duty if I do not acknowledge at the same time my indebtedness to Mr. M. W. W. M. Yeatts, c.i.e., i.c.s., the Census Commissioner for India, who very readily advised me and guided me at every stage, even after other important duties called him away from the Census Office. The notable departure from the traditional lengthy report to the handy Essay is the result of his inspiration and guidance.

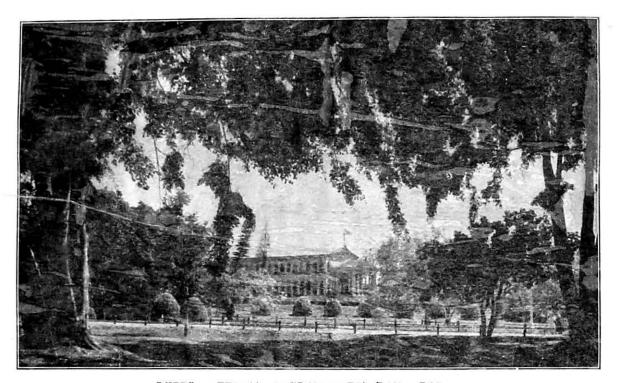
I hope that I have made the best use of my opportunities and brought out a publication which will give a good general idea of Mysore and its people and serve as a book of reference for some time to come.



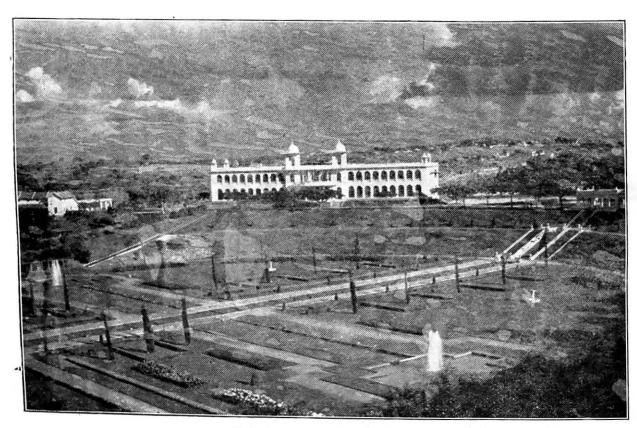
THE PALACE, MYSORE



THE PALACE, BANGALORE



PUBLIC OFFICES, CUBBON PARK, BANGALORE



THE BRINDAVAN GARDENS